

paratively small. This is a radical difference, and gives the shell quite another aspect, so that there can be no question about its being distinct. But *V. morsei* is also decidedly larger, *V. ovata* not, or little, exceeding two millimeters of altitude.

The species is named in honor of Mr. E. S. Morse, who has so considerably promoted our knowledge of the Pupidae.

New Philadelphia, Ohio, Nov., 1894.

A NEW CHITON FROM CALIFORNIA.

BY W. H. DALL.

Genus *LEPIDOPLEURUS* Risso.

Section *Lepidopleurus* ss. Valves adjacent, jugal area obscure, not separated from the pleural tracts; lateral areas distinct, or feeble, when all the sculpture is feeble. Type *L. cajetanus* Poli. Mediterranean.

Section *Oldhoydia*. Valves separated by narrow extensions of the girdle, reaching to the jugum; jugal area prominent, sculptured differently from the pleural tracts and extending in front of them between the sutural laminae; lateral areas not differentiated; valves heavy, strongly sculptured. Type *L. (O.) percrassus* n. sp.

Lepidopleurus percrassus n. sp.

Shell solid, strong, small, of a pale pinkish-brown with a darker brownish girdle which appears rather narrow in the dry state; scales very minute, partly dehiscant, chaffy, with occasional slender spinules resembling hairs; scales on the base crowded, minute, sandy; an extension of the girdle is prolonged between the valves on each side as far the jugum, the surface of these sinuses is also minutely scaly with occasional spinules; valves thick, white below, moderately arched with the prominent jugum forming a sort of keel; near the points of insertion the valves are heavily callous below; the sutural laminae are short, smooth and separated at the median sinus by a prolongation of the jugum in advance of the anterior margins of the pleurae; sculpture of the jugum consisting of punctate fore-and-aft parallel grooves with some small elevated transverse ridges anteriorly; the rest of the valve has, on each side, six or eight vermicular ridges divaricating toward the posterior edge of the valve and irregularly corrugated with sharp, fine, elevated

lamellæ crossing the interspaces transversely but fading out on the ridges; head-valve with minutely nodulous concentric ridges; tail-valve highest at the subcentral, not very prominent mucro, in front sculptured like the intermediate valves, behind the mucro like the head-valve. Length about 14, width 5.75, height 2.5 mm., in the dry state. The dry girdle about half a millimeter wide.

Specimens obtained by Mr. T. S. Oldroyd from a stone pulled up from about 75 fathoms in the Santa Barbara Channel off San Pedro, California.

This species, for which a section named in honor of Mr. Oldroyd is proposed, is very remarkable. The girdle recalls that of *Deshayesiella* Carpenter, but is extended in such a manner as to partly separate the shelly portions of the valves. The very callous surfaces of the interior, according to Mr. Pilsbry, are unique in the group. Most of the species of *Lepidopleurus* are comparatively thin, and though *L. cajetanus* is a solid shell, none of the species are as heavy as the present one in proportion to their size. The conspicuous and forwardly produced jugum is unique in the family. The type is in the National Museum, and will be figured later.

PATELLA (HELCIONISCUS) NIGRISQUAMATA REEVE.

BY CHAS. T. SIMPSON.

In the collection of the National Museum are twenty specimens of *Patella* bearing the above name received from Frederick Stearns, the U. S. Exploring Expedition, W. K. Fischer, and the Lea-Chamberlain Collection—the latter credited to "Dr. R." by Mr. Lea, and probably from Ruschenberger. One other specimen of the same name is in the museum from the Rich Collection without locality.

These vary from young shells less than an inch in diameter to those which are more than 3½ inches in length. There can be no doubt that the above name is correct, as all the specimens agree fairly well with Reeves' description and excellent figures in the *Cochologia Iconica* (Vol. VIII, *Patella*, species 3, plate II, figs. 3^a and 3^b).

The species described as *P. boninensis* in the NAUTILUS (Nov., 1891, p. 79), was characterized by its author as having a large central muscular callus, and two diverging dark bands from the anterior head segment.